

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## The Mexican Situation

City of Mexico, Aug. 20.—The proposals of the Washington government, which Mexico rejected in toto were:

First—Complete cessation of hostilities.

Second—That President Huerta resign in favor of a president ad interim.

Third—The fixing of an early date for the presidential elections, and

Fourth—That General Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency.

An additional feature of the American note was a request for a reply to the question as to what, in the opinion of General Huerta, the present conditions were due, and what the remedy was.

General Huerta's flat refusal to accede to the four demands would appear to be sufficient reason to consider that the negotiations between the two governments were definitely concluded, but in replying to Washington's pointed request for an explanation regarding conditions in Mexico and the cause, General Huerta himself injected into the controversy what might be regarded as a counter demand, namely, that of recognition.

In a general way, President Huerta places the blame for Mexico's civil war upon the United States. He insists that had it not been for President Wilson's refusal to recognize his administration he would long ago have suppressed the rebellion, and even now he asserts the United States can indirectly enable him to restore order in a comparatively short time. He asks of the United States government only recognition and the withdrawal of American battle ships.

The last session of a long cipher report prepared by President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind, should have reached Washington today, but for three days the American government has been fully aware of the character of President Huerta's reply as a summary was sent soon after the delivery of the reply at the embassy.

Frederico Gamboa, the Mexican foreign minister and other officials of the government, continue to encourage the public utilizing the local press for the purpose—that the negotiations have not been concluded, but on the contrary, are progressing cordially and satisfactorily.

The foreign minister goes so far as to say that, in his opinion, a wholly satisfactory arrangement will be reached in a few days.

At the American embassy no one is promising or denying a resumption of the negotiations.

Mr. Lind did not appear very optimistic on this score today. The Mexican government is not specific as to why it anticipates an amicable arrangement. Mr. Lind and the Mexican foreign minister had a lengthy conference today, but the character of the conversation has not been announced.

If the United States insists, on the first of its demands that hostilities cease, forthwith, those familiar with conditions in Mexico believe that further negotiations will be impossible, since, they say, that General Huerta is incapable of complying with it. Even though Carranza, ex-governor of Coahuila, and Maytorena, ex-governor of Sonora, should agree, there are scores of minor leaders and thousands of their followers who would continue to fight.

As to the second demand, General Huerta has repeatedly announced that he will not resign and that he regards it as a duty to direct from the presidency the pacification of the country. The only condition upon which he

might be expected to resign at all would be for the purpose of becoming a candidate for president, which is prohibited in the fourth demand.

As to the question of elections, these have already been called for October 26, and if conducted in accordance with Mexican law, which provides for certain preliminary work, could not be well held at an earlier date.

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Wilson was at work last night and today on a special message which he will read to both houses of congress next Monday, relating in detail the negotiations which have been conducted through his personal representative, John Lind, with the Huerta government in Mexico.

The decision to make a comprehensive statement on the situation to congress was reached yesterday after the president had about concluded that the negotiations between Mr. Lind and Provisional President Huerta since the exchange of notes had developed no new basis for discussion.

With his message, the president will present his two notes, setting forth the American suggestions to the Huerta government and its reply. When he reads the documents himself, it will be the first time since the days of George Washington that a president has presented matters of a foreign policy in person before the legislative branch of the government.

The message will summarize the principal points made in the note presented by John Lind and the contentions of the Huerta government in reply.

No recommendation for action will be made, but the president's statement is expected to reiterate the attitude of this government and indicate that only on the basis therein outlined can negotiations with the Huerta government be continued.

White House officials feel that the reading of the message will itself be a factor in the situation, serving perhaps further to emphasize that the United States will under no circumstances recognize any but constitutional government in Mexico.

The effect of the unaltered attitude of the United States is said to be already apparent. Dispatches today from John Lind indicate that the Mexican administration would welcome further parley. The Huerta government, it is said, is casting about for new grounds on which to renew the negotiations.

President Wilson's declaration is expected to be a partial answer to the intimation of Provisional President Huerta in his note that President Wilson stands alone in his Mexican policy and unsupported generally in congress.

The first retelation of this, Huerta's supposition, came in the senate yesterday when prominent Republicans vigorously upheld the hands of the president. The expressions of confidence in the wisdom and good faith of President Wilson were given by several Republican leaders in succession after Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, had introduced a resolution to require the president to place American troops in Mexico to protect American lives.

Thus far, Huerta has flatly rejected the American proposals and renewed his demand for recognition, declaring that his financial troubles are due to the failure of the United States to recognize him. Official advice to the state department, however, describe the provisional president's plight financially as desperate, and officials here believe he has not sufficient money to pay his troops and cannot get money abroad. These considerations and the incessant warfare of the constitutionalists likewise lead administration officials to the conclusion that even though Huerta may continue to scorn the suggestions of the United States, the insurrection in Mexico will soon disentangle itself and that a policy of non-interference should be maintained for the present at least.

## People Must Decide Says Sir Wilfrid

Montreal, Aug. 18.—"The Conservatives may put off an appeal to the people—they may delay from day to day, from week to week, from month to month—but the appeal must come, and the longer it is put off the more bitter will be the retribution, the more glorious the triumph and victory of the Liberals."

Thus epitomized is the note which permeated the utterances of all speakers at a monster demonstration at St. Hyacinthe on Saturday in honor of Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition. First thrown out by the leader himself, it was taken up and reiterated in varying form by all the speakers who followed.

Sir Wilfrid was in fine fettle, and despite the overwhelming heat, he spoke upwards of an hour and 20 minutes, before a gathering of 6,000 persons on Laframboise Square. The audience comprised representatives from Montreal, Richelieu, St. Johns, Sherbrooke and other districts, special trains carrying the crowds to and from the meeting.

St. Hyacinthe was overrun with the incoming visitors, who came from every point of the province. The streets were festooned with flowers and bunting, special arches of greenery being thrown across at various points. Little girls, dressed in gala attire, sprinkled fresh cut flowers on the roadway as the Liberal chieftain passed. Addresses were read on behalf of the citizens, as well as on behalf of the various Liberal clubs represented at the demonstration.

Sir Wilfrid, who gave all evidences of having profited by his repose from work for several months, made a speech which was pronounced by several of his followers as one of the most vigorous and eloquent in years. While many of the younger men were "washed out" by the torrid temperature and had in consequence to plod with difficulty through an effort of 20 minutes or so, the veteran leader kept on for four times that space of time without any apparent fatigue. There was something of the old resonant voice and graceful pose which was characteristic of the Laurier of the old days.

Sir Wilfrid discussed the naval question and in sarcasm dealt with what he stated to be the incongruous position of the Nationalist "patriots" who, falling down before the patronage sought by the Conservatives, had been transformed to all their pre-election promises. He made merry at the expense of the Conservative extremists, whom he declared to be made up of the Imperialists on the one side and the Nationalists on the other.

Sir Wilfrid also recalled the imperial conferences of 1902 and 1909, pointing out that the course which he had followed therein had been to fight for the preservation of the autonomy of Canada. This, course, he said, had been sanctioned by the Canadian parliament without a dissenting voice. As to the naval question, Sir Wilfrid, though the Nationalists had begged to have only 28 of their number elected, at least, at that event, they would soon have the "damned" question settled, it was now a more burning question than ever before.

Sir Wilfrid also scored the closure as a death blow dealt at the constitutional liberty of the people by the Conservatives, whom he characterized as a party of the privileged classes, as opposed to the masses. He averred that the policy of the Conservatives tended to the bringing of Canada back to the days of 75 years ago, when the people counted as nothing, and when everything in the matter of government was directed from the rulers of Downing street.

## Local Jottings

Full line of school supplies at the Lacombe Drug Co. Ltd.

Miss Moorehouse, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. B.S. Cameron.

Mrs. E.E. McArthur, of Buffalo, is here visiting her niece Mrs. C. R. Denike.

Jas. Frizzell, of Botha, is here this week visiting relatives and old friends.

Mr. Lothian left on Tuesday for Ontario, where he will spend his summer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Foote, from Oregon, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cannon, east of town.

The best ice cream, soft drinks and fruits in season at the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Big sale of China for the next few days. Great big bargain for 10¢—Lacombe Drug Co. Ltd.

Mrs. P. Walker and daughter have gone to Gadsby for an extended visit with Mrs. Walker's sister.

Arthur Belcher has been in town this week packing the household goods for shipment to Edmonton.

Mrs. (Rev.) Hartley and the Misses, Hattie and Ella Hartley, of Custer, were week end guests of C. Hartley.

Mr. Shields arrived Saturday evening last and took up his duties as manager of the Mercantile Bank here on Monday.

Dr. E.M. Sharpe has enjoyed a visit from an old McGill collegian, Dr. Landeleau, of New Westminster, B.C.

Miss Eva Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Shaw, has returned to Lacombe, having completed her studies in eastern colleges.

A. W. Burrill, who is charged with forging the name of Louis Ytelineiro to a note for six hundred dollars, has been sent up for trial at the next sittings.

All leather goods at one half price while they last, week commencing August 23. Table covers, purses, everything in leather.—Lacombe Drug Co. Ltd.

V. C. French, editor of the Westlawn Times, brought his family down last week for an outing at Gull Lake. Mr. French will spend the week ends at the lake.

Miss Bryan, accountant in the government telephone offices here for a year past, has resigned her position. She will be succeeded by Miss Bertram, of Medicine Hat.

If the number of hunting licenses that have been taken out during the past few days may be taken as an indication, this old town is going to live largely on duck for the next two weeks.

Grain cutting is now in full swing in this district and all indications point to the best harvest in the history of the district. There have been no general frosts, and damage by hail has been confined to comparatively small areas. The prevailing weather is ideal for the harvest.

F. Vickerson has received a despatch from Mr. Gibson, Toronto, one of the inter-urban promoters, stating that he is on his way west. It is expected that he will arrive in Lacombe on Saturday, to remain here and push the work of construction on the road.

John Taylor, of Lochinvar, one of the oldest settlers in the Lacombe district, was in town today. Mr. Taylor came to this district from eastern Canada twenty-two years ago, an invalid in search of health—and found it here. He is today a strong healthy man, and though well up in years he looks younger than he did on arrival more than a score of years ago.

Messrs. Boode & Johnson will open their new Rex theater to the public on Saturday afternoon. This theater has been built especially for moving pictures, and the latest fixtures and furnishings have been used. The seating capacity is about three hundred, the seats being modern opera chairs and all arranged on a rise. The theater has its own electric lighting plant. Music will be furnished by an up-to-the-minute electrically operated Wurlitzer Pianino. Moving pictures will be put on every week day evening, and also on Saturday afternoons.

On Thursday Constable Miller rounded up a jewelry fakir who without license was engaged in the lucrative occupation of peddling brass finger rings with handsome colored glass settings, which he was selling at prices ranging from fifty cents up to several dollars apiece, the price being graduated to fit the prospective victim. The wholesale value of the rings would possibly be as much as twenty cents a dozen. The prisoner appeared to think he wasn't guilty of anything, but Justice Switzer took a different view of the case and assessed the penalty at five dollars and costs. The fakir departed by first train for greener pastures.

## Finish of Gull Lake Regatta

The final number on the Gull Lake regatta program, the six mile sailing handicap for the Lake View Hotel challenge cup, took place last Saturday evening. A good sailing breeze prevailed, which ensured fast time. John McKenty won the race, with A. M. McDonald a very close second, being in fact but thirty seconds behind.

A number of Lacombe merchants have expressed the opinion that Saturday is the poorest day of the week on which to hold a regatta. This is always the busiest day of the week in the town stores, which makes it next to impossible for either the head of the establishment or the clerks to take a half day off. As the town is drawn on heavily for regatta funds it looks as though a chance should be given the merchants and clerks to attend. On the other hand Saturday is doubtless the most convenient for week-enders. At any rate, in arranging next year's regatta date it might be well to give the matter due consideration.

## Farmers Will Build Many Elevators

Calgary, Aug. 21.—Forty-six elevators will be built in Alberta this year in time to handle this season's crop by the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, authorized under the Farmers' Elevator Bill passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature. The work of construction of half of these elevators is in progress now and the materials for the others have been purchased and are on the ground at various locations. For the erection of these elevators, forty-six local companies have been formed, which are under the direction of the parent company. The preliminaries for all this had been arranged by the provisional directors of the Farmers' Elevator Company, and to ratify and confirm the action of those officials and to properly launch the company, a meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at Tippet Hall in Calgary yesterday. The necessary confirmation of the work of the provisional directors was accorded, the company was organized upon a permanent basis, and the minister of agriculture assured the shareholders that the money necessary to pay for the elevators was ready and awaiting their pleasure.

The act providing for the organization of a farmers' elevator company and the building of farmers' elevators, prescribed that when the farmers of any locality desired an elevator they might form themselves into a local company; that when at least twenty of such companies had been formed, they could apply to the government for assistance, and if they had paid in twenty per cent of the capital stock of their separate locals, the government would advance the balance of the money required to build the elevators, the loan to bear interest at 5 per cent, and the money to be repaid in twenty years.

## Dr. Campbell's Gold Medal Awarded to A. W. A. Hare

We are pleased to report that at the recent Public School Leaving (Grade VIII) Examination, A. W. Augustus Hare, a pupil of the Rutherford school, in the Earlville locality, north of Tees, not only passed the examination, but also obtained honors and won the Dr. Campbell gold medal offered by Dr. W. A. Campbell, P. E. of Ponoka, to the candidate obtaining the highest standing at the examination which was held in Ponoka. His teacher, Mr. Charles E. Purdy, teacher of Rutherford school, who prepared the successful pupil for the examination, and other friends join with The Lacombe Guardian in extending congratulations.

## Wedding at Bentley

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Julia Waller on July 30. The parties involved were Mrs. Velma Palmer, of Bentley, and Mr. Glen Hall, of Washington. The bride was Miss Edna Hutchinson, and best man W. Waller. The wedding march was played by Miss Vera McPherson. After the ceremony, conducted by the Rev. H. K. Haddon, of Dalhousie, a sumptuous lunch was provided which was heartily partaken of by all present. The photographer for the occasion was Mr. C. A. Putland. The happy couple expect to stay a few weeks in Bentley, after which they will journey to Washington, where they intend to reside. The people of the vicinity wish Mr. and Mrs. Hall a very happy and prosperous married life.





## PRESENT FOR CANADA

WOLFE'S HOME NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

Manitoba Gift to the Dominion. The house built by J. B. Leamont of Montreal—Prof. Buckle Willet stated to be the historic Manor House Pass into the Hands of Strangers.

Mr. J. B. Leamont, of Montreal has purchased a gift to the Dominion of Canada the Manor House of the family of Gen. Wolfe, who conquered Canada for the English in 1760. It is situated in Westernmost Kent in the south of England, which has been the home of various generations of Wolfes since the reign of Henry II.

The Manor House, which dated from the year 1307, will by this purchase become one of the chief features of the Canadian holiday for it is the intention of Mr. Leamont in conjunction with the Government to make this

place a sort of museum in which will be stored every relic of Wolfe that can be discovered. The old manor house will thus become the depository of all those Canadian who have other possessions than those of the dollar. It will at the same time, be a common possession of the British people. The house is situated close to the old mansion which housed the great Pitt. Mr. Charles Bage is living, and about to live, near the famous manor house which will contain all of Wolfe's portraits, letters, commissions, and so forth.

The house has been occupied for some time past by Mr. Buckle Willet, himself a Canadian, and who, gifted to think that it was to be removed from England to form a special enterprise, made the announcement of the intended sale and found a purchaser in Mr. Leamont, who indulged at once the joy of the antiquary and the patriot. Mr. Leamont has been a collector of rare things since he was a boy. He is at the same time a most discriminating amateur of the arts. The chief collection in this case was the patriotic desire to have an historical mansion, so indelibly associated with the name of Wolfe, for the Canadian people.

One may see, in olden times, the quiet places, the hall where the great sleep, the dining room showing quaint carvings and weapons, the whole exuding the atmosphere of rural life, which, in spite of the constant war of the period, remained unruined.

And Burns Won. When Robert Burns was little known beyond the circle of his little Edinburgh, there was a volume of verse published of which he was very vain. Burns' friends pointed the two poets against each other, Burns gave Horne a luncheon, and he started with the prize. In seventeen hundred thirty-nine, explaining that as that was the year of his birth, it made a good beginning. But he hummed and hawed and scratched his pate, and not another line would follow.

Then Burns got impatient, and sent the jovial companion to roars of delighted applause by declaiming the following, taking his rival's own first line out of his mouth:

In seventeen hundred thirty-nine, The Deil got stoff to mak a swine. An set it in a corner. But very soon he changed his plan. Made it to something like a man. And wad it Andrew Horner!

England Weaving Away. The total area of England in 1867, including the foreshore and the area covered by the tides, according to the census of 1861, was 28,000,000 acres. Agriculture, was 22,000,000 acres. In 1867, it was 22,000,000 acres, a reduction of 4,000 acres, and this after taking into consideration the land gained by accretion. Assuming the average value of an acre of the land land to have been \$100, this means a loss of \$4,000,000.

Profitable Snake Farming. A profit of \$2,500 was realized last year on the sale of snakes to visitors at the Snake Farm, near the city of Sydney, Australia, whose collection comprises about 3,000 reptiles of all varieties. The venom extracted and crystallized is used as a cure for snake bites. The snakes are kept in cages, and the visitors are charged \$1.00 to see them.

Feathers Bared. Australia has effectively closed its markets to the plumage of the heron, duck of paradise and other birds.

## SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Saving the Remnant of Wrecks and Smitten Vessels.

"Can she be salvaged?" is the question that the man in the street asks on seeing a shipwrecked vessel.

"Will it pay to save her?" is the question of the salvage officer.

The salvage officer is a person who is paid to look after the wrecks of ships. He is a person who is paid to look after the wrecks of ships. He is a person who is paid to look after the wrecks of ships.

The steamer, so far as its external arrangements are concerned, resembles a floating house. There are powerful winches, pumps, both steam and motor, and much iron and steel work. It is a vessel of great strength, and is capable of withstanding the heaviest weather.

Probably the salvage steamer has been lying in the water for some weeks, her crew waiting with the patience of the sea, when suddenly disaster is decreed. The wreck of the steamer is ordered to the scene of the wreck, perils several thousands of miles away.

In a remarkably short time the steamer is speeding across the ocean on her mission. If the weather or tide does not make it impossible, work is commenced as soon as the wreck is reached.

Every man on board has his own carefully-appointed task. Practically the first thing is to get the pumps aboard, often a herculean business. At this moment the men begin the motor-pump; it is lighter and more compact, and much more powerful than the steam pump.

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## MY AUTOMOBILE.

When first I owned an auto.

In the rainy days of yore, I took it with a care, I had never known before.

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## A GOWN FOR PARIS.

And How the German Empress Came to Wear it.

The question whether the German Empress ought or ought not to have ordered a dress from Paris has been lately agitated in Germany recently, and appears the following story has been told in a German paper.

It happened some years ago at the "Kiel Regatta." The famous festival had united the emperor and the empress and their suit and some French people of the highest rank. Wilhelm II. was charmed by the elegance of the Parisian toilet and asked Princess Radolin, the wife of the then German ambassador in France, how it was that she was able to dress so well.

"Oh, your majesty," was the answer, "I say to my dressmaker, 'Make me a dress!'"

"I should like the empress to wear a dress as elegant as those you Parisians wear, but she will never consent to have her clothes made in Paris. How can I make it without rousing her suspicions?"

"Your majesty," replied the princess, "it is very simple. You will give me a dress which she will open an account with. I will see to it."

Accordingly, after a large sum of money came to Potsdam from the Rue de la Paix. The empress had it opened and presented the dress to the empress, requesting that she would favor him by wearing this "Berlin made dress" at the next opera. The empress consented without enthusiasm.

A few days later she entered the opera house and admiration ran through the house. The ladies of the court admitted to the imperial box hastened to compliment the empress upon her superb toilet, to whom the empress replied:

"There, now, and there are people who pretend that one can only be well dressed in Paris!"

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## IN THE RESERVE.

SMALLEST OF CANADA'S NATION.

Place to the West of Port Arthur Where Canada Joins with the U. S. For the Preservation of Timber and Game, is a Primeval Wilderness Untouched Since Pierre de la Verandiere Crossed It.

Working in conjunction with the United States, Canada has established a game preserve in the great uninhabited region west of Port Arthur which, if the present policy of both Governments is maintained, will be spoken of fifty years from now as one of the few great districts in which conditions are practically the same as in the time of the first explorers.

Known as the Quetico Forest Reserve, this natural park, although it is one of the smallest of the districts in which game is protected the year round, is one of the most remarkable game preserves in the world.

This reserve, set aside three years ago, has many things in its favor. The north the wilderness stretched to the end of the continent. The railroad now passes north of it, but except along its line of steel, there are no inhabitants. South of it, the United States, where an even greater district has been set aside for the preservation of timber and the protection of game.

East and west is a similar wilderness. In London, Ontario, the reserve itself being encountered sign of civilization. The Quetico Forest Reserve is a great district with only a few inhabitants. The reserve is only fifty miles long and only a few miles wide, but it contains something over a million acres, but all around it is a huge tract of land, and the reserve is the same as within its borders.

Thus, the establishment of the reserve in this district makes it a district which is a great district with only a few inhabitants. The reserve is only fifty miles long and only a few miles wide, but it contains something over a million acres, but all around it is a huge tract of land, and the reserve is the same as within its borders.

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## A GOWN FOR PARIS.

And How the German Empress Came to Wear it.

The question whether the German Empress ought or ought not to have ordered a dress from Paris has been lately agitated in Germany recently, and appears the following story has been told in a German paper.

It happened some years ago at the "Kiel Regatta." The famous festival had united the emperor and the empress and their suit and some French people of the highest rank. Wilhelm II. was charmed by the elegance of the Parisian toilet and asked Princess Radolin, the wife of the then German ambassador in France, how it was that she was able to dress so well.

"Oh, your majesty," was the answer, "I say to my dressmaker, 'Make me a dress!'"

"I should like the empress to wear a dress as elegant as those you Parisians wear, but she will never consent to have her clothes made in Paris. How can I make it without rousing her suspicions?"

"Your majesty," replied the princess, "it is very simple. You will give me a dress which she will open an account with. I will see to it."

Accordingly, after a large sum of money came to Potsdam from the Rue de la Paix. The empress had it opened and presented the dress to the empress, requesting that she would favor him by wearing this "Berlin made dress" at the next opera. The empress consented without enthusiasm.

A few days later she entered the opera house and admiration ran through the house. The ladies of the court admitted to the imperial box hastened to compliment the empress upon her superb toilet, to whom the empress replied:

"There, now, and there are people who pretend that one can only be well dressed in Paris!"

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There, now,

## BAULKING INVESTIGATION

From the day he launched his Halifax platform, on August 21, 1907, until his return to power on the 21st of September, 1911, Mr. R. L. Borden was greatly addicted to demanding purity in public life and the speedy investigation of any charges of political corruption, with prompt punishment of any parties found guilty, no matter to which side they belonged.

From the 10th day of October, 1911, when Mr. Borden became Prime Minister, he has systematically avoided doing anything to fulfill those demands and promises. He has not only neglected to demand any investigation into electoral corruption of the grossest kind, but has exhibited a singular silence on the whole subject, in strange contrast to the loud out vague charges which he hurled against the Liberals when he was leader of the Opposition. It is plain that Premier the Right Hon. R. L. Borden is a very different man from Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, and is anxious to forget his previous utterances lest they should provoke reprisals.

In laying down his proposition to purify the political atmosphere, Mr. Borden said:

"The Conservative party has today an opportunity of performing a service to the country, greater than any it has rendered in the past. . . . It will chiefly consist in future conduct and management of electoral campaigns. Fight the ballot thief and the thief of the Liberal machine (not the Tory machine!). . . . Fight also any influence within your own party which favors corrupt methods. . . . Let your elections be conducted according to honorable, decent methods."

Mr. Borden then laid down as a permanent plank in his platform:

"More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at election, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices and if necessary appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty," etc.

With the elections of 1911 came the Hon. Robert Rogers and the coalition Nationalist ministry whose ideals were quite different to those claimed by Mr. Borden when he did not expect to be elected. Shortly after the general election, came the infamous MacDonald by-election. This occurred on October 12, 1912. The campaign was engineered by the Hon. Robert Rogers, aided by a horde of Tory workers and a full election chest. It was won by methods that have been characterized as the most corrupt and violent ever known in Canada. Charges regarding it were made by responsible men, officers in the King's militia and members of parliament and backed up by affidavits, which, if proved before the courts, would not merely have unwound Mr. Alex. Morrison, Premier Borden's cousin, but would have sent a whole battalion of Tory workers to the penitentiary, and proved a corrupt alliance between the Borden government at Ottawa, the Rogin government at Winnipeg, and certain administrators of the law in

Manitoba, which would spell disgrace and ruin to those concerned. If not proven, these affidavits and statements would have rendered their makers liable to severe punishment. The story of false arrests, ill treatment of illegally accused prisoners, and the hasty proceedings before Magistrate McMeekin have resounded through the land to the shame of decent people.

Surely here was Mr. Borden's opportunity to enforce his lofty political promises. On October 18th, the week after the by-election, the country rang with the story of how the Rogin-Rogin gang won the campaign, and an election protest was lodged, backed by affidavits, charging serious crimes.

On November 25th the story of this stolen election was told in parliament by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Opposition moving a vote of censure on such practices.

Did Mr. Borden make any move to "expedite the hearing of election petitions" or to "provide for a thorough investigation?" Not to any noticeable extent.

On the contrary, in parliament, Premier Borden called upon his followers to vote down Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion of censure on the MacDonald by-election corruption, and they rallied to a man to his support. In the courts, expert lawyers were secured to contest the election petition, by every device known to the expert. Ofjection after objection was taken through to the Supreme Court of Canada, where they were finally thrown out a short time ago. Now the original protest is back again before the courts at Winnipeg, ready for a fresh series of Tory efforts to balk the law.

Premier Borden has calmly winked at every legal move to prevent an investigation of these cess-pits of Tory corruption. He has countenanced Alex. Morrison, the man who profited by them, and has welcomed his support as a hide-bound party follower.

When his own followers are in difficulty, the policy of Mr. Borden has become "to delay the hearing of election petitions" and "to prevent thorough investigations of corrupt practices." How long will the people of Canada tolerate such hypocrisy in public life as is revealed by the contrast of Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, and the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, the Prime Minister, anxiously hiding the crooked work of his supporters?

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

A few days ago a brief paragraph appeared in a number of Tory papers, announcing that the government had let several contracts. Naturally the majority of these were for drill halls, to be added to the collection of over 50 that Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes had already got through. The order in which these contracts went, with the populations of the places which got the works, make interesting reading as an exemplification of the manner in which Mr. Borden is not carrying out his promises of economy. These are the places favored with the last bunch of public works:

Beaufort, Que., contract let for a \$50,000 drill hall. According to the census of 1911, Beaufort's population was 3,546, of which 1,775 were males. In 1901 B. Beaufort's population was 6,800.

Red Deer, Alta., contract let for drill hall to cost \$36,000.

The census of 1911 gave Red Deer 2,118.

Kemptville, Ont., contract let for drill hall to cost \$41,500. According to the census of 1911, Kemptville had a population of 1,192, as against 1,202 in 1901. Greenwood, B.C., contract let for public building to cost \$41,000. Greenwood's population according to the census of 1911 was 785, as against 1,209 in 1901.

With huge expenditures of this kind for such small places—and these are merely typical of similar public works expenditures of the present year—it is small wonder that Canada has the highest tax rate of any country in the world, without spending the vast sums on defence and offence that the old countries of Europe have to provide for.

## SITUATION IN MEXICO

London, Aug. 12.—The Morning Post finds a parallel between the situation which preceded the Spanish American war and the present situation. It says that if President Wilson thinks with pacifists that good words and patience will solve the problem, he will drift into the storm he wishes to avoid, but that if he sees that nothing short of a strong government in Mexico will make the maintenance of peace possible, he will decide either to be the friendly party in Mexico and offer the best prospect of efficiency or that he be ready to intervene with such promptitude and such force as may insure the result at which he aims. The Post adds that it is to be hoped Mr. Wilson is not an adherent of the doctrine of pacification.

London, Aug. 12.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial today says it considers that President Wilson's demand that President Huerta renounce the presidency of Mexico a curious experiment in foreign diplomacy and one scarcely likely to be carried through easily.

"A peculiar race like the Mexicans and the president with a fairly strong backing," the editorial says, "are very unlikely to surrender, and we doubt if the U. S. can really care to face the stupendous task of reducing Mexico by force of arms. Mr. Wilson's demand for a general election almost borders on the ludicrous because there is no such thing in Mexico as an election by ballot as the ballot is understood in great democratic countries."

## AEROLITE DID GREAT DAMAGE IN SPAIN

Madrid, Aug. 16.—The village of Alcoer, near Valencia, has been practically wiped out and the surrounding country ravaged by an aerolite of great size.

Shortly after noon there dropped from a cloudless sky a great lurid ball of fire. A deafening series of detonations like a thousand rifle shots resounded through the still atmosphere and scattering tongues of flame in all directions, the heavy mass buried itself in the earth.

The surrounding country was set on fire, and within an hour nothing but blackened masses of smouldering clinders remained of farm houses, haystacks, trees, and gathered crops of hay, wheat and olives.

The whole population of Alcoer was at the important attending religious service in the church, some two miles distant. But for the circumstance the loss of life would have been terrible. As it was, five persons were seriously injured, one of them succumbing to his injuries

## FRANK VICKERSON

Financial Agent, Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan  
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Fire Insurance Placed on farm and town buildings and contents at lowest possible rates. Agent for the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., the German American Insurance Co., the Central Canada Insurance Co., the Acadia Fire Insurance Co., and the American Central Insurance Co.

## FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD

the same evening.

At the moment the aerolite fell at Alcoer a terrific thunderstorm, which was accompanied by a rain of stones, some the size of oranges and weighing nearly two pounds, burst over the neighboring villages of Benavites and Cuartal.

The ground was covered in places to a depth of five inches by these stones. A pungent odor of sulphur pervaded the locality for hours after the phenomenon.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES LEDGERWOOD, late of the village of Cranmer in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late James Ledgerwood, deceased, who died on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1912, are required to send to John Proudfoot, at the post office Lacombe, or to the undersigned, Solicitor for the said John Proudfoot, on or before the 26th day of September, 1913, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the said John Proudfoot will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filled with the said John Proudfoot, the Executor of the said estate.

Dated at Lacombe this 6th day of August, 1913.

JOHN PROUDFOOT,

Executor of the estate of James Ledgerwood, Deceased.

EDWIN H. JONES,

Solicitor for said Executor

## Lacombe Boarding House

Rates: \$1.00 per Day  
Per Week \$6.00

Home Cooking Home Comforts

Mrs. J. M. Williams, Prop.  
Opp. Lacombe Feed Mills

## PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN

Easy rates and terms of repayment

No delay, no publicity. See

JOHN McKENTY

Day Block

Lacombe

## LACOMBE DRUG CO. LIMITED

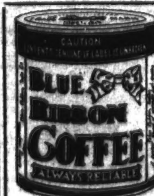
Headquarters for Base Ball Goods,  
Kodaks and Sporting Goods

We carry a full line of Toilet Articles,  
Perfumes and Candies

## Lacombe Drug Co. Ltd.

BARNETT AVE.

LACOMBE, Alta.



Blue  
Ribbon



## COFFEE and BAKING POWDER

Has your morning cup of coffee a full rich flavor and delicate aroma? If not ask for BLUE RIBBON coffee when giving your next order and notice the difference. You will be agreeably surprised. Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts all one grade—the best.



## Canadian Victory at Bisley

London, July 29.—All Canadian roads led to Bisley on Saturday afternoon to witness the firing of the last shots of the competition. The spectators were well rewarded by as dramatic a finish to a contest as we have seen for years on these famous ranges.

So far as the Canadian marksmen were concerned, only their confirmed champion with a double dose of optimism expected a break in the succession of dreary days of almost unbroken defeat; defeat by the narrowest of margins it is true, but all the more disappointing for that. It was galling to see the Kolapore cup go to Australia and to shake hands with victory in the Prince of Wales cup only to lose grip on the last fighting line. What had come over the team? Why were not the shots in Canada unable to accomplish anything at Bisley?

They took it like sportsmen—like Canadian sportsmen. It seems to be an unwritten regulation for the marksmen you send over each year never to explain; certainly not to complain. Yet without doubt the variable wind and fickle changes of light operated more hardly on the Canadian team than on their competitors, who shoot all the time under similar conditions.

It was therefore with a minor interest that the Canadian competitors in the final for the King's prize were regarded. Ommundsen, the seasoned competitor, would win the most eagerly coveted prize in British marksmanship, as a matter of course. Gradually he drew away from his nearest rival and everybody thought it was all over. Every shot followed by the signal from the bottle made his position more secure. Then there was a break in the register of points. No score was signalled to his seventh shot, but that was thought to be a little delay. Then the scoreboard registered a miss. That was clearly a mistake, for the thought, Ommundsen looks blank for a minute, as though the thing might be true. Then he challenged the target, but the result was repeated. Unprecedented thing, the champion had missed.

All this time Hawkins, much further down the range, had been shooting steadily and well, undisturbed by the crowd of spectators, which now forsook Ommundsen and assembled around him. Unlike the seasoned champion, who takes attention of this kind as a matter of course, Hawkins flinched under the gaze of so many eyes. This disturbed him far more than the handicaps of wind and light and, as I believe, responsible for his "faulty" last but one shot. At any rate, he told me afterwards that he might have felt considerably unnerved had he known he was likely to win. He turned round wondering what was the cause of the press of spectators. Then he settled down for his final shots, the last of which gave him supremacy over the marksmen of the whole empire.

Even then he did not seem to realize that he had won, and the first thing he did was to pull out and fill his pipe and make smoke. Then the shouts of congratulation and the advancing figures of General Sir Douglas Haig, Lord Chelmsford and Col. Duff Stewart, his commandant, seemed to inform him that he was the winner.

"I might have been worried a

great deal had I known I was likely to win the prize which is the ambition of every Canadian marksman," he said. "I kept plugging away, determined to do my best, and I did not think anything but that. I feel proud of course; proud for myself and proud for my native Canada. Every Canadian marksman wants to go to Bisley, but there is great competition and he has got to fight for it every time."

Then he was carried away and hoisted into the chair for the procession of honor to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He received the prize from the Duchess of Wellington.

Experts say he has the typical make-up of a good shot. Just as no really good runner is without wide nostrils, so great shots have the outward signs. His grey, well-set eyes are of the kind, frequently found in champion rifle-men, grey and brown being the predominant colors. He has, too, the well developed nose usually seen among shooting men.

## Canadians Seek Yankee Investors

As a result of a canvass extending over a period of about six months the real estate brokers and developers of Canada report that the majority of their buyers come from the United States. As a consequence a company has been formed for American exhibition purposes and a lease has been signed for the use of the Grand Central Palace for two weeks, beginning January 15, 1914.

At the exhibition it is designed to have represented every important community that is bidding for the interest of the New York investor, while the railroad line also will have large exhibits showing the best mineral and agricultural wealth of the Dominion.

Another object of the exposition is to get in touch with the New York real estate brokers and to study their methods of transacting business.

All the Canadian provinces, cities, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, hotel organizations and business interests generally have been requested to take advantage of the exposition and to collect and prepare interesting exhibits.

This is the first attempt Canada has made to bring itself in personal contact by ocular demonstration with the New York public, although figures show that an average of more than eighteen hundred citizens of the United States cross the international boundary to make their homes in Western Canada every week.—New York World.

## Drowned While Engaged in Sunday Swimming Race

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 17.—Despite a protest from a local minister, Charles McDonald and Jack Armstrong began a mile swimming race in the Saskatchewan this afternoon. Armstrong gave McDonald two minutes' handicap and had scarcely started in when McDonald, two hundred yards away, sank and was drowned less than twenty yards from the shore, which was lined at that spot by some hundreds of men, women and children.

Beyond an attempt to call a launch in midstream, no effort was made to save the man, whose difficulty was apparent. No boat followed the swimmers and the launch from which men dived was stalled. The body was not recovered; the strong running stream making it exceedingly improbable that it will be found until it rises probably at LaCrosse Falls, 22 miles down stream.

Charles McDonald, the victim, was 32 years of age, and is believed to have come from Renfrew, Ont. He was in business at Sudbury, Ont., with a brother, who still resides there.

## CITIES OF WEST STAND WELL UP

Amongst Manufacturing Centres of Canada These Days—Some Figures

Three Western cities have a place amongst the fourteen leading manufacturing centres in the Dominion. Montreal leads, with a production valued at \$175,000,000, an round sum, showing an increase of one hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in twenty years. Toronto comes second with a production of \$154,000,000, an increase of two hundred and thirty-four per cent. in twenty years. Hamilton takes third place, with a production of \$65,000,000. Winnipeg is fourth with a production of \$32,000,000. Ottawa is fifth, \$20,000,000; Quebec sixth, \$17,000,000; London seventh, \$15,000,000; Brandon eighth, \$13,000,000; Vancouver ninth, \$12,000,000; Halifax tenth, \$12,000,000; St. John's eleventh, \$10,000,000; Sydney twelfth, \$5,000,000; Calgary thirteenth, \$7,000,000.

In a recent speech in Parliament Mr. Cookshott of Brandon said: "In regard to the city from which I come which has a population of 25,000, a factory employment of 7,000 and a total production of \$15,000,000; if you divide \$15,000,000 between 7,000 workmen you will find that on the average they are producing \$2,000 per man. That I think is a very respectable amount for the workmen to produce, and will compare favorably with the work of men in any other calling in life."

"I have not before me the average wage paid in the city of Brandon, but speaking in round figures, I should say that \$1.75 a day or seven shillings sterling, is about the average wage of the workmen in that city. Many of them obtain \$2.50, \$3 and \$4, but I think the lowest wage paid for labor in that city is from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The wages obtained by the employees of the railways of Canada might be said to be typical of the average wage paid in the factories of this country. The Canadian railways employ 141,000 men, who are paid an annual wage of \$74,000,000. If you divide \$74,000,000 by 141,000, you will get an average of \$525 per man, or in round figures, \$12 a day for every man employed by the railways of Canada. I think that will bear out my assertion that the lot of the workmen in Canada is a fairly satisfactory one, and that the average wage paid in this country will compare favorably with that paid in any other country in the world."

## APPEAL TO FARMERS

Toronto Globe Points Out Great Opening for Them in Canadian Market

Under the heading "A Challenge to the Farmers," the Toronto Globe says editorially:

"New Zealand now supplies butter to the Canadian market. According to a despatch from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, 71,000 boxes of butter were shipped to Vancouver from Auckland during the fiscal year 1912-13. Cold-storage companies from several points in Canada, it is said, are endeavoring to get in touch with New Zealand shippers, so the imports of this commodity will go on increasing until Canadian farmers in the West wake up to the possibilities of the home market. With a rapidly increasing population and constantly extending industries, it seems extraordinary that in a land so richly endowed by nature with the means of supplying food to the consumer, Canadians should have to go so far afield as New Zealand for dairy products. Canada should be able to supply all the butter and other produce required were the soil put to its natural use and the principle of mixed farming more generally adopted. Ontario alone is capable of supplying all the wants of Canada in this department were farming conducted on strict business principles, not only in regard to production, but also to marketing. Mixed farming, co-operation, and improved transport facilities would go a long way to hold the Canadian market for the farmer."

The mining of the prairie lands by wheat-growers to the practical exclusion of mixed farming, and the importation of food stuffs into a country so rich in soil and climate, are unhealthy symptoms which all concerned in the welfare of their country must deplore. The agricultural and manufacturing industries are complementary the one to the other in any well-balanced scheme of national economy, and each has its place to fill in supplying the needs of the people and in contributing to their moral and material welfare."

A flour mill, having a capacity of 1,000 bbls. per day, is being erected by The Ford Milling Co. in Swift Current, Sask.

## Will You Hold a Sale this Fall

**THE AUCTION SALE SEASON** is fast approaching and all those who intend holding a sale must begin to get busy and make preparations if they want their sale to be the biggest success of the season. In order to do this it must be advertised. The Guardian Job Department is thoroughly equipped to render every assistance necessary to assure success.

Drop into the office next time you are in town and talk it over with us. We will be pleased to give you the benefit of our experience.

## The Lacombe Guardian



### How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

### The Pioneer Meat Market

COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

## SNAPS

At the New and 2nd Hand Store

Bankrupt stock of Guns and Shells.

New Shot Guns from \$9 up.

15,000 Black and Smokeless Shells, 50c. per box; \$5.50 for case of 500.

\$45 Dresser and Stand—\$20.

\$50 Dresser and Stand—\$15.

1 Combination Book Case and Writing Desk—\$15.

\$65 Cleveland Coaster Brake Bicycle—\$25.

\$18 Extension Table—\$12.

\$18 Fall Overcoat—\$10.

6 Climax Peninsular Ranges at wholesale.

4 good Sewing Machines at a bargain.

Gent's Clothing, Boots and Shoes; Children's Clothing.

Beds, Springs and Mattresses.

Photographs and Records.

Give me a call; I can deliver the goods.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

## SAM LOUIE'S LAUNDRY

Work called for and delivered. All work guaranteed.

Prices right

Railway St., Opp. Depot

## THE CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

We have the agency for Lacombe District for the CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINES.

The 4-H.P. Cushman Engine is a 4 Cycle Engine and can be attached to any make of a binder. Horses simply pull binder—Engine does the rest. This engine has the power for all general farm work such as Chopping, Sawing, Pumping, etc., and is a useful engine the year round. Please keep in mind that we can make HARNESSES to order as well as repair work on harnesses.

We Solicit your Patronage and will do our best to please

H. L. BROWN

## Lacombe Wholesale Liquor House

A large stock of the very best of everything in the wholesale liquor line.

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

## TAYLOR Boarding House

A clean home-like House with home comforts

One minute walk from Depot

Dining Room equal to the Best

\$1.25 per Day \$6 per Week

Mrs. J. TAYLOR, Prop.

for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—\$12 months' residence upon and cultivation of the land to each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely sowed and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside on the homestead or pre-empted six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.







# THE LEADING STORE

## Large Importations of New Goods for Early Fall Wear

Mostly every day we are receiving and passing into stock new goods from the leading manufacturers of Canada and Great Britain, and are now ready to show you the correct styles for Fall. Come and see them, they will please you.



### New Waists

This season we are showing a large assortment of very smart styles in Silk, Chiffon, Flannel, Wool, Delaine, Repp and Linen tailored waists.

**Ladies' Silk Waists** made from good quality of Messaline Silk in plain tailored effect coming in brown, tan, navy, sage, blue, repps, champagne, and black. Special... **\$3.50**

**Pongee Silk Waists** made in low turnover collar, trimmed with a touch of silk in tan, paddy, green, and blue. Special... **\$3.50**

**Fancy Silk, Net and Chiffon Waists** in a wide choice of colors and designs, from... **\$3.00 to \$5.00**

**Smart Tailored Shirt Waists** in flannel, delaine, and repp, from... **\$1.50 to \$3.00**

### Ladies' Under Skirts



Our stock of Ladies' Underskirts is the largest we have ever shown. In black sateen, black and colored morine, knit top with moire flounce, and silk and satin under skirts in large assortment of colors. Priced from... **\$1.00 to \$4.50**

### The New Velvets

The fashions proclaim that Velvets are to be worn a great deal, and we are prepared with finest stock of plain corduroy and fancy velveteens that you will see anywhere. Especially we mention our silk finished corded dress velvet, in colors brown, tan, navy, green, grey, wine, and black, 27 inches wide, at... **75 cts. a yd**

### New Fall Coats

It is hard for us to describe all the different effects that our new Coats have. We have a very large assortment with no two alike, and every coat is a distinct style in itself, coming in the new curl cloths, tweeds and sealottes.



### Ladies' Dresses

The very newest styles in ladies' one-piece dresses are to be found here, made from fine quality of Serges, Whipcords, and Bedford Cords, neatly trimmed. Priced from... **\$5.00 to \$15.00**

**Special Clearance Prices on all Summer Goods**

# A. M. Campbell, Lacombe, Alta.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

OF CANADA

**One of the Oldest Banks in Canada**

Capital and Reserve funds over \$13,500,000

195 branches in Canada. Savings Bank department at each branch.

Interest paid at highest current rates. One Dollar opens an account.

### LACOMBE BRANCH

A. BELCHER, Mgr.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

### Local Jottings

Miss Carter, of Vancouver, is visiting with Mrs. (Dr.) Sharpe.

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

School opens on Monday. Don't forget the Lacombe Drug Co. keep a full line of books and school supplies.

Lacombe kids have contracted the motoring craze. Many of the lads show much ingenuity and mechanical ability in contriving and constructing their own automobiles.

Don't forget the big sale of china at the Lacombe Drug Co. on Saturday, August 23. Great bargains for 10, 15 and 25c. Come early, as they will not last long. First choice always the best.

The British & Colonial Servant Registry Association has opened a Western Canada branch office at Lacombe, with S. Appleyard as manager in charge. This Association has the most perfect plan yet devised for supplying the ladies of Canada with trustworthy British maids. The fullest enquiry is made into the character and references of all girls before they are sent to the Dominion. All are experienced, honest girls, not selected from any institution. So well does the Association's plan work that

out of eight hundred girls placed during the past two years only three complaints have been made. This is a most remarkable record for an association of this kind. Any lady desiring a maid in any capacity would do well to address Mr. Appleyard.

### One Glass in a Thousand

We find there are over a thousand different combinations and strengths of lenses.

It is the optician's business to choose the necessary glasses without tiring a person by trying on all these.

We have the latest measuring instruments and the quick-at and most approved methods of testing known in the trade.

**JOHN BULGER**

Jeweler

Phone 65

Lacombe

**EDWIN H. JONES**

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19  
Office Gilmour Hall, Barnet Ave.

## THE FAMOUS PLYMOUTH TWINE

**PURE MANILLA**

For one more week will be sold at the Leading Store for the following prices:

550 ft. to the lb., per lb. 11½c.  
600 ft. to the lb., per lb. 12½c.

**A. M. CAMPBELL**

### For Sale Exclusively

**Wilson & Mortimer**

100 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$1670, cash.

100 acres 1 mile from Forthsee, all fenced, well and creek, 20 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,200. Terms \$500 cash and balance arranged.

Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade.

Cottage and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$585. Terms.

**Half Insurance from 6 per cent**

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Half Insurance

We represent the Northern Trust, Royal Trust and Standard Trust Companies.

We have Thoroughbred Horses to exchange for farm land.

**WILSON & MORTIMER**

Phone 122

RAILWAY ST., LACOMBE



**SEE**  
Our Complete Set of New Fall and Winter  
**Overcoating, Suits and Trousers**  
samples of **STYLE - CRAFT** Goods. We will be pleased to show them any time.

Repairing - Cleaning - Pressing

**D. CAMERON**